THE WESTERN FARMER AND GARDENER,
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Fuschias.

The plate of this number represents Fuschia fulgens and F. chandlerea, two of the most superb varieties of this genus of plants. The drawing is by Rowse, one of the best artists in this city. We regret much being deprived of representing the foliage in its natural size, as our limits would not admit it. For a full description of these desirable plants, the reader is referred to page 40, by a correspondent.

An American Herd Book.

We have had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Mr. Allen, the father of the respected and talented editor of the American Agriculturist, a brother of whom is about to undertake the publication of an American Herd Book. This is becoming now to be much wanted in the United States. In England they have had the great advantage of such a work for several years. The family of Durham Short Horn cattle has now become, and is still daily becoming, more valued throughout the world for their supereminent qualities. Shipments of them are being made from England to all parts of Europe, particularly to France and Germany, at this very time; and it becomes a very important object with breeders, to have an authentic account of the pedigrees of their cattle. We trust that the farmers of the western states will send on to the editor of the American Agriculturist at New York the full pedigrees of their stock; and they may also send on portraits of their cattle on wood or copper, suitable, we presume, for a large octavo volume.

We hope there is spirit enough for this in Ohio, Kentucky, and in the whole West and South, and that they will cheerfully and earnestly respond to the call. It cannot be a profitable undertaking, and if the expenses are paid, the publishers will be satisfied in having performed a patriotic achievement. E. J. H.

Fruit.

It is a matter of surprise to witness the indifference manifested by many farmers on the subject of fruit, while in other respects their farms are well managed. An acquaintance somewhat advanced in life, was asked why he did not plant more fruit trees? The answer was, he had enough to answer his purposes, and the young folks must do as he had done, and look out for themselves. This is a false principle, an immorality; it is a violation of the golden rule: it is not "doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us." If our predecessors have transmitted enjoyments to us, we should do the same to those who are to come after us. Not only those who are engaged largely in farming are neglectful in this respect, but what is more surprising, those who possess small lots of land are too prone to follow the example of the farmer. Every one who has a small lot can plant a few trees, and in a short time he may eat the fruit of his own labor.

In regard to the varieties of fruit most advisable to cultivate, farmers must be governed by circumstances. The most important is the apple, and those residing at a distance from market, should cultivate such fruit as is from time to time maturing through the season.—*New England Farmer*

Spirit of the Agricultural Journals.

The condensed mass of information contained in these abstracts seems to give a great deal of satisfaction to our readers. We therefore intend always to find a place for them; indeed we do not know how the space allotted for them can be so well filled up, for two or three pages of such compressed matter may contain the entire substance of the knowledge published in eight or ten of our agricultural papers. We trust our cotemporaries will not be offended at our squeezing their lemons so unmercifully; we consider that they are at liberty to do the same to us; and for the benefit of the cause, we cheerfully lay ourselves open to the like high compressing operation. Although our work is half horticultural, we are enabled by these articles to give as much agricultural information as if it were wholly so. We modify, explain, or enlarge the subjects, according to the best of our judgment.

Timothy Grass.—Elias Phinney, Esq., of Lexington, has proved that the top dressing of old meadows, of this grass in particular, from the compost heap, will, with the assistance of letting it seed itself the first year before cutting, entirely renovate it. In five years, he can increase it from half a ton, to two tons and a half an acre, without breaking up. It should not be cut before the seeds are ripe, or the roots will bleed and die out. Timothy for dairy stock is best cut rather early, for oxen and horses it should stand longer—the object in the first case being milk, and in the last, flesh or strength. [The *preventing bleeding of the roots*, is to us a new idea.]

Corn.—It would appear that corn stands as well as any crop without a rotation; and continued tillage will destroy the cutworm. But this does not affect the general question, and it does not prove that corn, like most other crops, will not do better with a rotation.

Striped Bugs.—To keep these off, sift over the vines charcoal dust.

Pruning.—This, to any great extent, at any time, must be injurious, at least so far as regards increase in diameter. About the first of May is a good time for pruning; earlier, the cuts do not heal so well; and later, when the leaves are out, it deprives the tree of a portion of its sap. Suckers, and dead limbs and branches may be taken out all the summer. An excess of limbs will produce little fruit. Cut close to the body. For fruitfulness, there must be proper cultivation, and manure, mixed with lime, ashes, &c., should be applied at the rate of from fifteen to thirty loads every one or two years, according to the condition of the soil.

Protection of Plants from Frost.—Clean strawberries, flower borders and beds, of weeds about the beginning of November, and put on from one to two inches of rich loam or old compost, made with mud and a little manure, with no seeds of weeds in it, and rake it in equally, covering the plants so as to have only the centre leaves open. In the spring all will be ready to grow, with the aid of a fork about six inches wide, with three round, stiff prongs, ten inches long, blunt and round at the end of the prongs, to stir the soil.

Subsoil Plough.—In many soils, not otherwise rich enough for corn, it would be a good practice to make a furrow six inches deep, in the fall, with a common plough, then let a subsoil plough run in this furrow ten or twelve inches more; and it would be still better to put cornstalks and other manure in this trench, and listed in, when thoroughly wet, with a small plough or hoe; the land to remain in this state till planting time. The subsoil plough is very valuable; by its use the soil will be less wet in great rains, and more moist in great drought. Where the subsoil plough is used, in comparison with only the common plough, the yield will be fifty per cent. more, and the crop in dry weather always green. The subsoil plough has doubled and frequently trebled the crops in England.

Manure.—Straw, cornstalks, and potato tops, may be converted into good manure in two or three weeks by heaping them together, and mixing in slaked lime with them.

Potatoes.—The small end of the potato, which is full of eyes, produces the earliest; the middle, or body produces later, and always large ones. The butt is worthless, except for feeding stock, producing very small potatoes. They should be cut two weeks before planting, and laid out to dry. Potatoes, to produce early in the spring, may be put into the ground late in the fall, covered with manure, or even six inches of tanners' waste bark. Tan is good for asparagus beds, to prevent weeds.

To make good Vinegar.—Take five gallons of soft, pure water, two quarts of whiskey, two quarts of West India molasses, and half a pint of the best fresh yeast. Lay a sheet of white foolscap paper at the bottom of a clean keg, and put in the mixture. Place it in the sun the first warm weather in June; and in six weeks it will be fit for use. If you make it in winter, keep it in a place where there is a coal fire or wood stove. Put in the bung loosely, and do not stop it tight till the fermentation of the vinegar is over. This vinegar will not be disagreeably sharp.

Rust.—A too heavy application of manure for wheat is apt to make it rusty, particularly with much warm rain and sun.

Green Clover as a Fertilizer.—The reason that the stalks and leaves of clover contain, according to their weight, about five times as much nitrogen (the magic wand of manure) as herd grass, and most other green crops, is the long tap root of the clover brings up from the subsoil, below the reach of the plough

those substances which are wanted in vegetation, retaining them in the leaves and stems of the clover, to be given out when ploughed under as food for the growing wheat, &c. &c. Masses of the broken roots also remain in the ground.

Ammonia from Manure.—This inestimable fertilizer is perhaps most effectually and economically retained by the plentiful mixture of mould or loam with the manure thrown out from the stable into the barn yard. Charcoal may be most beneficially added.

Worn out Lands.—These contain considerable *vegetable* matter. What are wanting are the alkaline salts, mineral, vegetable, or animal, to quicken the vegetable matter. Decomposition in warm weather takes place in forty days.

Collars v. *Yokes.*—Collars may be advantageously substituted for yokes for oxen, especially on the score of humanity. They may thus be worked single in a cart, the pad of the shaft harness resting on the back; or double in a wagon, with two pair of light shafts. They will not be so much fatigued in hot weather. They are much used in this way in England.

Flax Seed.—The cultivation of this is becoming profitable near Cincinnati; one farmer has twenty, and another thirty, acres under culture.

To make Yellow Butter in Winter.—Put in yolk of eggs just before the butter comes, near the end of the churning. This makes fine, sweet butter. Many keep it as a great secret.

The Blight.—A writer in the Western Cultivator traces the cause to the two great exposure of the roots of the trees from improper cultivation.

Loss of time in Ploughing.—When ridges are seventy-eight yards in length, no less a space of time than four hours and thirty-nine minutes is spent in turning, in a journey of eight hours; whereas, when ridges are two hundred and seventy four yards long, one hour and nineteen minutes is sufficient in the same length of time.

Murrain.—Half a pound of salts, two ounces of bruised coriander seed, one ounce of gentian powdered. Give these in some water.

Colic.—The best remedy is one pint of linseed oil, mixed with half an ounce of laudanum.

Encouragement to Agriculture.—It is a matter of congratulation, that the different state governments are becoming more sensible of the claim which the agricultural class have upon them.

Selection of Seed Wheat.—Take six bushels of good quality, and use a large seive, that five bushels of the six can pass through it. The bushel that remains will be the largest kernels, and should be retained for seed. This experiment has been tried with good success. Sunning the seed for fifteen days before doing this, was effectual in one case against the hessian fly, during fifteen years' trial.

Hymelaya Barley.—This is said to give fifty fold product—fine baking flour and admirable malt—needs only three months to arrive at maturity, and neither frost nor heat injures it. A species of Peruvian barley is mentioned likwise as growing in a garden; the product of which, for one grain, is fifty-five ears, many of which contain one hundred grains; the general produce from which is from twenty to thirty ears.

Oats.—These are very easy to degenerate. The Hopetown are famous in England. The White Tartarean are well adapted to our climate; they are highly esteemed by the cultivators. The Black Tartarean are very good for high land. The old black oats of this country are said to be the old black oats of England, and of inferior quality. The Georgian oats were introduced into England in 1824. In a trial made of them there in 1826, in connection with the well known potato oat, it appears that it was reaped ten days earlier, yielded three thousand three hundred and fifty-four pounds of straw, and sixty-eight bushels to the acre; and the weight of meal from six bushel of the oats, was one hundred and forty-six pounds.

Multicaule Rye.—This is a native of Poland, and cultivated in France with great success on a common soil. Its habits are different from the common rye. Sown in France in June, and does best in that month. Its growth is rapid. The two crops of it before July are cut for hay, and by the 15th of August a grain crop is reaped. The straw is from eight to ten feet high, and the ear from ten to eighteen inches long. A farmer who cultivated it on poor ground, speaks highly of its yield, and the quality of the flour. Another who sowed on rich ground, speaks unfavorably of the flour. And these experiments were in the fall. It should probably be sown in June, pastured the first year and the succeeding spring, or cut once for hay, then harvested. Sow three pecks per acre. Perhaps equal for winter food to blue grass. There is a famous Prussian rye called the bush rye, to be sown early in the fall. Of this, sow four and a half pecks to the acre. All rye should be cut when the straw is a little green. Rye is fine for winter feed, when there is no crust on the snow.

Calico Corn.—A species of corn from the west of Mississippi. Its peculiarity is in making bread nearly resembling wheat in taste. It exhibits a variety of colors, hence called Calico.

Potatoes, having two much moisture, and being prematurely forced, and being allowed to remain too long in the ground, are not in a good state for seed; nor are they good for seed when they are heated in a barrel coming from

a distance. This is prolific of disease, and first appears as a black spot on the potato, and then spreading rapidly, till the whole root is soft and worthless. Next year will show whether the disease is from the atmosphere or not.

Frozen Potatoes.—These are considered to be unfit for use, but if they have not thawed, and they are at once, while frozen, thrown into a kettle of boiling water, the frost being in them, they are said to be equally as palateable and nutritious as those which have not been frozen.

Orchard Grass. — Mr. Sanders, a famed grazier of Kentucky, commends this grass very highly. The seed should be sown early in the spring, as soon as the ground can be prepared. One bushel of seed is enough for an acre. The second summer it yields a good crop of seed—from ten to fifteen bushels per acre. It affords a bite in the spring ten or twelve days sooner than blue grass. It soon revives after pasturage. It stands drought better than any other grass.

Grapes.—The Scuppernong Grape of North Carolina, has been pronounced by a French gentleman, not very ready to admit the excellence of American grapes, to be equal, if not superior, to any he had ever seen in France. A southern journal speaks of the discovery, within the past year, of a white cluster or bunch grape, indigenous to the United States, in a remote, unsettled part of Leake county, in Mississippi, on the Yokanodkano river. The bunches are very large; the fruit transparent, thin skinned, and oval; pulp soft, with three seeds enclosed. It is a great bearer, of delicious flavor, and was long known to the Indians. It is called the Yokanodkano Grape.

To Preserve Grapes.—Put them in tight boxes or kegs, in alternate layers with carded bats of cotton.

Wool. — Good Merino ewes to the best Saxon bucks, will improve the fleece very much.

Peach.—It appears best not to disturb the roots of peaches with the plough, if they are wanted to be long lived; the spade and hoe carefully used are the safest implements.

Moles.—To destroy them, raise the skin of the head or soft part of a kernel of corn with a penknife, scoop out a portion of the soft part, and fill up the vacancy with wet arsenic. Place a few of these in the tracks of the mole, and his ravages are at an end.

To Preserve Iron from Rust.—Heat the iron to redness, just perceptible in the dark, then cool it in tallow.

Anti-magnetic Power of the Onion.—The magnetic power of a compass needle will be entirely discharged or changed, by being touched with the juice of an onion.

To Raise Calves without Horns.—When the calf is from two to four weeks old, tie the legs the same as if you intended to kill him. Cut off the hair on and around the horn, have an iron an inch or more in diameter, square at the end; heat it to a red heat, and sear the lump down even with the surface of the head, and put on a plaster of shoemakers' wax, or some other adhesive plaster, to keep the air from it—and it is done. The calves are never injured by it. If the lump is not seared down close, there will sometimes grow a loose nub of a horn.

Guano.—That is said to be best which is brightest colored, being freshest, or last formed. On some of the islands in the Pacific, it is said its smell is perceptible at a distance of fourteen miles. There are places where it is seventy feet thick.

To be continued.

Everybody's Chapter.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Quarries of alabaster have lately been discovered in upper Egypt, and an inscription found on one of them, bearing the engraved name of the wife of the first Amasis, founder of the eighteenth dynasty, and much honored by the Egyptians. Upwards of three hundred blocks, the largest eight feet long and two feet thick, have been cut out.

The Emperor of Russia has just granted to several exiled Poles permission to return, and enter into possession of their property, which had been confiscated.

The Death Watch is the *pendiculus* of old wood, a species of *termes belonging* to the order *aptera* in the Linnæan system. It is very diminutive. There are two kinds, of very different appearance. One takes only seven or eight strokes at a time; the other will beat more deliberately for hours together, and without ceasing. This ticking, instead of having any thing to do with death, is a joyous sound, and as harmless as the cooing of a dove. So much for superstition.

The late great western flood has caused vast damage and immense suffering. The decay of immense masses of vegetation, left after the subsiding of the waters, has created a great deal of sickness; and thousands have been turned out of employment.

Since the death of Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet, there has been much talk among them about a successor; and there seems reason to fear that the difficulties connected with these fanatics are by no means settled.

A late letter from England to a house in New York, mentions that vessels are at present in great demand—not less than seven to eight hundred being engaged in the Guano trade alone.

In 1840, the produce of the agriculture of Great Britain was valued at £538,536,202, being over twenty-five hundred millions of

dollars. The number engaged in farming in that kingdom, is less than one-third of the whole number of people, and is less than the number engaged in agriculture in the United States. The whole value of agricultural productions of the United States in 1839, as ascertained by the census of 1840, was in round numbers six hundred and fifty-five millions of dollars. Thus, with a territory about four times the size of the United Kingdom, and a soil not less fertile, the United States produces but one-fourth as much as Great Britain.

The English sovereign is now worth in this country $4.85; an English shilling is worth of course 24 cents, and a sixpence 12 cents.

A catfish was caught a short time ago, in the mouth of the Licking, opposite this city, measuring nine feet five inches in length, nine inches between the eyes, and weighing 447 pounds.

The Arabs melt their butter over a slow fire, which expels all the watery particles: it will then keep without salt. The Irish have adopted with success a similar mode, for exportation to the East Indies.

Among the various portions of the human family, newspapers are to be found in the following ratios:—

In Asia,	one to every	14,000,000
In Africa,	do.	5,009,000
In Europe,	do.	106,000
In America,	do.	40,000
In U. States,	do.	10,000

There is a microscope in Charleston, exhibited by Dr. Lardner, called the "great gas microscope," which enlarges the linear dimensions of a minute object two thousand times, which corresponds to a magnifying power on the bulk of the object amounting to eight thousand millions. A flea was exhibited thirty-six feet long. Fine lace was a giant network, formed of thick ropes rudely knotted together. A fine cambric needle, the eighty-eighth part of an inch in thickness, assumed the form of a pointed bar, twenty-one inches thick and one hundred and twenty feet long. Nature is greatest in her smallest works, says Pliny.

A nut has recently been brought to England, and a few of them thence to this country, resembling the horse chestnut in its exterior appearance, but the interior is solid and white, as hard as ivory, and resembles the elephant's tusk so exactly, that one would not suspect it of being any thing else. It is so hard as to receive a polish even superior to ivory, and can only be cut in a lathe. When taken from the tree, it is a milky pulp, and may be reduced to that shape again in warm water. It is, we understand, a new species of the palm; is a native of New Guinea, and was discovered on that island, by the late French admiral D'Urville. It is called by the natives Taqua. Match and other small boxes are made of it.

Nine Durham bulls were sold this last spring, at the Veterinary School of Alfort, (France.) There was great competition, and high prices were given. The highest price was £144, (about five hundred dollars,) and the lowest, £51, (about one hundred and fifty dollars.)

It has been proved by repeated experiments, that straw, saturated with a solution of lime or common whitewash, is incombustible.

To Preserve Meat with Molasses.—Put a piece of meat into a vessel of molasses, turn it once in two or three days. At the end of a month or two it will be found as good, and more pleasant than if it had been salted. This mode of preserving animal food was discovered a few years ago by Don Iloz Valenzula, in South America. The meat will retain all its juices in perfection.

The late spring seems to have been one of the strangest seasons ever known, both in Europe and America. Whilst in England, France, and the north of Europe, it has been excessively dry, it has been just as wet in Portugal and Spain, in which countries the rain was almost incessant during the month of May. In the new world, the drought has been as severe in some parts of the United States, whilst in others it has been very wet. In the Island of Barbadoes, the rains have been as heavy as in the Peninsula.

Splendid Flower.—A late number of the Dumfries [Scotland] Courier, says there is in full flower in the garden of David Blair, surgeon, in Kirkcudbright, a splendid specimen of the "Yucca Gloriosa," vulgarly called "Adam's Needle." The trunk is bare for about four feet; then out of, as it were, the root and leaves of a pine apple, rises a stem of nearly eight feet in height, on which are upwards of seven hundred flowers. The plant has been seventeen years in its present situation, and never flowered before.

Poppies.—From the seeds an oil is expressed which is now determined to be not injurious. In the year 1735, ten thousand casks of it were used in Paris alone—though at that time there were severe prohibitions against it, as it was supposed to contain the narcotic principle of the opium. The cold pressed oil is the best. The opium is obtained by making incisions in the capsule at evening when about half grown; the juice exudes from these, and is gathered and worked by the hands into a thicker consistence, and is then made into cakes and dried. About the year 1799, it was stated that the poppy was cultivated in Holland solely for its oil and oil-cake, which yielded a profit of £8 to the acre, after paying expenses.

Penny Postage.—The gross revenue of the English post office in 1842 (since the penny system was adopted) was £1.578.000, or two-thirds of that in 1837, which in the post office committee was adopted as a standard; and the

net revenue was £600.000. One would think that this should induce our governors to consult the wants and wishes of us, their poor friends, who wish to write letters. Perhaps the most effectual way would be to get them to pass a resolution that their own letters should no longer go free. The number of letters delivered in Great Britain had increased from seventy-five millions in 1838, to two hundred and seven millions in 1842.

Frankincense and Myrrh, are both gums, which exude from incisions in the bark of some peculiar trees. They grow in Arabia, and in the northern portions of Asia.

Comic Items.

One of our staunch Dutch farmers, we understand, has written to the Secretary of the county agricultural society thus:—"Gentlemen, you will have the goodness to enter *me* on your list of cattle for a *bull*."

Caleb Quotem.—A yankee out West advertises, that he will mend clocks, lecture on phrenology, *milk cows on the halves*, and catch crabs in creeks. During his leisure, he will have no objection to edit an agricultural paper in the bargain.

A farmer's daughter in Ohio has entered suit against one Thomas Hope, for a breach of promise of marriage. In this, case it appears, "Hope told a flattering tale,"—very common amongst agricultural editors, at any rate.

A good lady, who had two children sick with the measles, went to a friend for the best remedy. The friend had just received a note from another lady, requiring the way to make pickles. In the confusion, the lady who inquired about the pickles received the remedy for the measles, while the anxious mother of the sick children read with horror the following:—"Scald three or four times in very hot vinegar, and sprinkle them well with salt, and in a few days they will be *cured*."

The following rhapsody would have moved one of the astrologers of old, and is very suitable to these money-craving times:—"Behold the wonders of the firmament! Mrs. Lupin. How glorious is this scene! When I look up at those shining orbs, I think that each of them is winking to the other to take notice of the vanity of men's pursuits." "My fellow men," cried Mr. Pecksniff, shaking his head in pity, "you are much deceived! my wormy relatives, you are much deceived! The stars are perfectly contented (I suppose so) in their several spheres. Why are not you? Oh! do not strive and struggle to enrich yourselves, or to get the better of each other, my deluded friends; but look up there with me!" Mrs. Lupin shook her head and heaved a sigh. It was very affecting. "Look up there with me!" repeated Mr. Pecksniff, stretching out his hand, "can silver, gold, and precious stones sparkle like those constellations? I think not. Then do not thirst for silver, gold, or precious stones, but look up there with me!"

The Log with the Bark off.—A wag has been telling the Editor of the Sporting Chronicle a story of his exploits while in Canada, engaged in the lumber business; in which he says he should have made a fortune had he remained another year. He says there was a great deal of "rough *gambling*," (that is, *stealing*,) going on all 'round; but while other people were only able to steal the saw-logs, he was smart enough to steal the boards ready sawed. He concludes his story by relating, that things had at length come to such a pass, that at all the saw-mills a watch was set to prevent stealing logs; but he had got so wide awake in the business, that he could "back a yoke of oxen up to a log with a man sitting on it, *twitch it out clear, leaving the man sitting on the bark!*"

Domestic Economy—To keep preserves for years, bottle them up and place them on some conspicuous shelf, labelled arsenic. We have kept the best preserves for years in this manner, even in a house full of boarders and apprentice boys. It beats cool cellars all to smash.

"I am not fond of such vanities," as the pig said to the ring in his snout.

Tried Brandy.—At the last Gloucestershire adjourned sessions, a girl was placed at the bar charged with stealing a pint of brandy [it was produced in court] from her master. The girl was acquitted; but the jury, with exemplary partiality, not only tried the girl, but the brandy also; for they conscientiously emptied the bottle. The liquor being drunk, the jury appended to their verdict, below proof.—*Punch.*

The Athenians, with all their intellectual brilliancy, were fond of what we call "broad grins." We were lately much struck by a Greek epigram upon a man with a huge nasal organ, the humor of which is precisely in the extravagant vein of the Americanisms of the present day. One Proclus is said to have had such a length of nose, that he never heard himself sneeze? Who would not take this to be a flower culled from a Kentucky newspaper?

Says Bill to Jack, "how many legs would a calf have by calling the tail one?" "Five," answered Jack. "No it wouldn't," says Bill, "because calling the tail one leg wouldn't make it so, would it?" Jack mizzled.

Peas will sometimes come ten days earlier than those sowed in the spring, when sowed in the fall. During severe frosts, they should be covered with litter or leaves. Parsnip seed also may be sowed in the fall.

Productive Farms.

To a person not familiarly acquainted with the history and statistics of English husbandry, the extreme productiveness of the farms of that country, will appear incredible. Nearly nine-tenths of the cultivated lands in Great Britain and Ireland, are rented to tenants, who pay, usually, from four to five pounds sterling per acre annual rent. Where is the farmer in this country, who could live under such a burden? Here a farm comprising a hundred acres is often rented for one hundred dollars, and even at this rate the tenant has a hard task. The cultivation, even where there are a large number of acres in grass, will little more than pay the rent and taxes; but in England the result is widely different. The tenant who there pays £5 per acre annual rent, and finds all appliances, obtains not only a comfortable living, but in many cases wealth, from the prosecution of a business which here, with like burdens, would doom him to want and misery.

In 1811, Irwin estimated the produce of one English farm of eight hundred and ninety acres, at £8.578, or $38.000! The quantity of manure applied was 13,746 one-horse cartloads in one year, and 10,250 the next! Now admitting the rent of this farm to be $12 per acre, and the cost of manure and its application $12 more; and if to this sum we add, for interest, or expenses, taxes, and the various contingent expenses of cultivation, &c., $12 more, we shall find, upon striking the balance, that there will remain a profit of $10 the acre, amounting in the gross aggregate to the sum of $10.000 clear gain to the tenant in a single year!

In the vicinity of London, a hay farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, was rented. The rental in this instance was $12 per acre, amounting in the whole to $1.920 per year. A very heavy expenditure was required for manure—probably as much as many a New England farmer would have been willing to give for the land, and yet the tenant succeeded, and has since become wealthy, and with no other income than the produce of his farm.

In Ireland, a poor man hired an acre of land, erected his cottage, purchased manure and farming tools, and the first season cleared all expenses and had a balance of £8 left. And yet that Irish peasant, in addition to the expenses and outlays above enumerated, had a church tax to pay, and to be at the expense of purchasing his own seed, and maintaining a family of four besides himself and wife. The frugality of the Irish peasantry is proverbial. But there was something more than mere frugality at the bottom of this man's success. There was *thorough cultivation*—a thing which in New England may be said to be wholly unknown. This is the mystery, and the only one. That Irish peasant, with like expenses, would have starved here on forty acres with our cultivation.—*Connecticut Courant.*

Manure Compost.

Manure is virtually the farmer's capital, the bank, if we may be indulged in the expression, upon which he can alone draw for those important and essential accommodations, without which his industry and economy in other matters will be of little or no avail. There is not a farmer almost anywhere whose resources in this particular are not amply abundant, and whose farm might not, in a short time, be brought to almost any degree of productiveness the owner could reasonably desire. Nature has provided, by a wise economy, that nothing which has once been inspirited with the energizing, identifying principles of life, shall be worthless in the great work of perpetuating and nourishing its kind. But it is not simply to the animal and vegetable kingdoms, that the farmer is to look for the means of enriching his soil. The various mineral substances embedded in, and constituting to a certain extent, the surface of the soil upon which we tread, are endued with certain distinctive and emendatory properties which render them efficient assistants in the labor of improving and enriching our fields. Even the hard and compact substance of flint, is capable of yielding, upon decomposition, a principle essential to the growth and nutriment of plants; while the various mineral substances of our common fields and gardens, are capable, when commingled in proper relative actions, either of weight or measure, of evolving principles not only highly beneficial to the health of plants, but indispensably necessary to their successful development and growth. In the formation of compost manure, one thing, however, is indispensable, and this is, that we attend strictly to the nature and constitutional character of the soil to which it is to be applied. If it be of a clayey or argillacious texture, the basis of the compost intended for its amelioration, should con-

sist principally of sand. But if, on the contrary, it be of a sandy or cilicious character, the compost should be mostly of clay. Soils that are naturally *humid*, should have such alterants applied, and in such quantities, as will bring them to a proper consistency; while those that are arid and liable to injury from a too rapid descent or evaporation of water, must be modified by the application of such remedial agents, as will tend to confer unctuosity, and prevent the possibility of injury from such a cause.

The most tenacious clays, and the most barren sands, may, by the application of such materials as tend to modify their obvious defects, be made wonderfully productive.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Pruning Fruit Trees.

HINTS ON THE SYSTEM OF PRUNING FRUIT TREES, AS PRACTISED IN THE LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDEN.

As the raising and cultivation of fruit trees forms one of the principal objects of pursuit by a great mass of people in this enlightened country, I should be pleased to offer a few hints (if you should think them worth publishing) on a proper system of pruning, and a few first principles in connection with it, which may prove useful to some of your readers who are not thoroughly acquainted with that important operation—important, because on the performance of it, in a great measure, depends the health, vigor, and production of fruit. To have a true knowledge of it, it is necessary that the operator should be in some measure acquainted with the laws that govern vegetation, and know the functions the different parts have to perform; for, unless he does, how can he be sure of the consequences that are to follow; and it is no ways improbable that that which was intended for a service, may turn out an evil; hence it is obviously necessary that the operator should be acquainted with vegetable physiology, in order to insure success; quite as necessary as it is for the surgeon to know the functions of the human system, in order to perform a successful amputation.

I shall now endeavor, and at the same time hope, to satisfy your readers, by pointing out the principal thing that is necessary to be known, namely, the functions of the leaves. It is essential also to know that every part of a plant, from the minutest fibre to the ponderous stem, has its own useful office to perform; but as the development of all those parts entirely depends on the leaves, it is on that account I consider them the principal organs of the vegetable fabric.

The roots absorb moisture (containing the food of plants) by their extremities, and it is transmitted from them through the stem by means of channels, formed by nature for that purpose, to the leaves, where it undergoes a chemical process. The fluid on entering, contains many different substances, owing to the particles of matter it meets with in its progress through the vessels of the alburnum. This fluid does not become the proper food until it is duly exposed to the sun's rays, which act on the cuticle of the leaves, when that fluid that is superfluous passes off by evaporation, and that which is left becomes elaborated and prepared as the proper food, passing into the system, and depositing a new layer of wood to the outside of exogenous, and to the inside of endogenous structures, passing on to the roots, always leaving something after it, that adds to the diameter of each part it passes through, and finally elongates the tips of the roots or forms new roots. The matter that does all this is prepared by the leaves, by which alone the great importance of them is clearly shown. It is an admitted fact that the greater the quantity of leaves over a given part, the more that part increases in diameter. The secretions for fruit are likewise prepared by the leaves, and deposited in the tissue for the ensuing year's fruit; hence the more leaves, the more secretions for fruit will be formed. But this does not hold good in all cases; for instance, strong, rank leaves, that hold or receive no proper juices, and leaves not fully exposed to the sun's rays, are of no use for the formation of secretions; therefore, if the leaves are not properly exposed to the sun's rays, digestion is prevented, and they become worse than useless. It is highly essential that the juices are prevented from being lost in the formation of useless wood.

The system I am going to describe, which is practised in the London Horticultural Society's garden, and first put into practice in England, by Mr. R. Thompson, the acknowledged leading pomologist of Europe, principally depends on summer management. It is as follows:—

Allow the young shoots to grow until the leaves become too crowded; then cut off their growing points only. By this means you will stop their elongation and confine the juices to the already formed

leaves, where they will become fully elaborated for the ensuing year's fruit, which would not occur so readily if left to the formation of useless wood; for, be it remembered, it requires the secretions properly prepared, by the action of the sun's rays, in order to produce fruit; this check will cause the shoots to throw out lateral branches, which must be stopped in the same manner, for the confinement of the juices, as already described.

This system of summer pruning will be found to be of the first importance in the production of fruit, and it requires but little trouble when properly attended to. Winter pruning is only a secondary object compared to this system, and I hope it will be clearly seen, when the principles here laid down are properly investigated. All that is necessary in winter pruning is, to remove all useless and superfluous wood. For peaches, nectarines, and apricots, plenty of young wood is required, and the operator should be guided by the health and vigor of his trees, the soil and situation in which they grow; all these circumstances must be taken into consideration, to perform the operation aright. The system I have described will be found to answer the summer pruning of vines and fruit-bearing trees.

R. CARMICHAEL.

Nonanton Hill, Newtown, April, 1844.

Notices of Agricultural Works.

REPORT of the Superintendent of the experiment upon the culture and manufacture of Hemp, from the time of planting until the hemp is fitted for the brake; containing, also, remarks upon a method for the introduction of the culture and manufacture of hemp among the hemp-growers of the United States, so as to produce a sufficiently strong article for naval purposes. By Peter Von Schmidt, civil engineer on a Russian work, and translated by him, entitled—The Means of Improving the Management, Cultivation, and Fabrication of Hemp, collected by A. Butowsky, and printed by order of the Minister of the Treasury, at the Topographical Department; St. Petersburgh, 1842.

This is a very important subject as connected with the interests of the raising of hemp in the United States. Besides being a native of Russia, Mr. Schmidt has had an opportunity of practically experimenting in the culture of this article for many years upon his farm in Indiana. The book which Mr. Schmidt has translated has also enabled him to contrast the different cultures in Europe, and he draws a result highly encouraging and beneficial to the United States, and he expects there can be produced here an article equally strong, if not stronger, than the Russian hemp. Instead of the common method of water and dew rotting, both calculated to do injury to the fibres, Mr. Schmidt has "by an experiment made on his farm about twelve years ago, found if the hemp stalks were pulled in proper time, the seed and buds cut off and set aside in a dry place until perfectly dried, then heated artificially not above two hundred and twelve degrees Fahrenheit, that though when exposed to the brake, the woody parts did not give way so readily as the water-rotted hemp, yet, after working repeatedly, the fibres became sufficiently clean; the hemp so obtained had a yellowish green color, soft and resembling silk, being much superior in strength to the hemp cured in the ordinary way—for the reason, that the fibres are not weakened by decomposition, but retain all their natural strength." There is a new hemp-brake, nearly finished, calculated to break this green hemp, which it is expected will fully answer the purpose. This would be a great improvement for the farmer, as the hemp need not in this case be pulled except at his leisure, and not in one day, as in the cure of water-rotted, as heretofore. There are, as is well known, two kinds of hemp,—male and female. The male is fit for pulling six weeks before the female. The male should be pulled as soon as the blossoms and lower leaves fall; the female when the lower leaves have fallen, and the greatest part of the seed ripened. Mr. Schmidt states that the seed should be separated from the stalks, and placed in a shady place to dry. Then the seed from the buds. It should be rubbed. Mr. Schmidt has invented a machine for procuring the seed without injury, which he says answers completely. There appears to be a want of care hitherto throughout the hemp-growing districts, in not pulling the male hemp before the female. By this it seems the farmer loses nearly one-fourth of the whole product. Mr. Schmidt has carried on many chemical experiments, to find out a solvent to separate the resinous substance from the fibre, without water or dew-rotting. These trials are not yet completed. Agents have been appointed by Government to visit Kentucky and Missouri to find out hemp that may be fit for naval service. It is to be hoped that a brighter light will speedily dawn on the culture of this valuable article of commerce. Italy is said to produce the finest and best hemp for linen and sail-cloth in Europe. The climate of Italy and Florida is very much the same. Then follows the translated Russian work on the whole subject, which we strongly recommend to the attentive perusal of all farmers interested in the growing of hemp.

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THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST; or an account of the most valuable varieties of Fruits of all climates, adapted to cultivation in the United States; with their historical appendix, on Vegetables, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers; the Agricultural resources of America, and on Silk, &c. By William Kenrick: seventh edition, enlarged and improved, with a Supplement.

Fine fruit has now become a very important object with the farmer, as well as the amateur cultivator, particularly near large cities and towns, both for the market and for family use We find the fondness for delicious and healthy fruit becoming very prevalent in the public

taste in Cincinnati, from the number of fruit shops and stalls which abound, and are running a good race with the *coffee-houses*, (an innocent name, by the bye.) This new edition of an excellent work comes in a very proper time to aid in spreading this very beneficial taste for the delightful and wholesome productions of the earth. What refreshment can be better or more pleasant than abundance of the best of peaches, apples, pears, plums, &c. &c., for the thirsty and wearied mechanic or laborer, and indeed for all classes of society. This book ought to be in the library of every farmer and gardener in America.

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The New-England Fruit-Book; being a descriptive catalogue of the most valuable varieties of the Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, and Cherry, for New-England culture, &c. &c., with numerous cuts. By Robert Manning, second edition, enlarged, by John M. Ives.

This is another interesting and valuable book, and will do much good in forwarding the glorious work of raising a general Eden again on our yet beautiful earth. Let us all support and revive these really praiseworthy objects among us, and endeavor in these respects to regain some of our lost innocence and virtue.

A Good Plan of Making Manure.

A writer in the Southern Planter recommends the following plan of making manure, of which we highly approve:

"Have a pit thirty or forty feet square, and two or three feet deep, with a good bank around it. In this pit let the materials,—viz. oak leaves, pine tags, earth, &c.,—be put in suitable layers; on which throw all the slop-water, soap-suds, yard-sweepings, as ley, contents of chambers, and in short everything that can be conveniently got together. It may be at any convenient distance from the kitchen, so that the slop-water, soap-suds, &c., may be conducted to it by a trough. Be sure that no water gets into it in any other way. If at any time it should become offensive, start your teams immediately and cover it with *sand* or earth suffcient to prevent the escape of any effluvia."

We say we approve of this plan of making manure; but we think it might be improved by sowing plaster over each layer of the materials of which it is composed, and occasionally, say at intervals of two or three weeks, sowing it over the surface, by which means all unpleasant smells would be avoided, and the enriching gasses saved to fatten the land. Any pit which may be made for the purpose should be protected from the weather.

For the Western Farmer and Gardener

Apples.

Messrs. Editors:—I observed in one of the late numbers of the Farmer and Gardener, a few remarks on the Jinnet-Jeniton,—generally known in the South as Kentucky Jinnet, in consequence of the large quantity produced and shipped from the State of Kentucky, as I suppose.—Your remarks, or description, hold good to the letter, with one exception, and that in part. I have procured grafts from different parts of the country, under the three following names: Jeniton, Neverfail, and Rockromain; and when they came in bearing, lo and behold! they were precisely one and the same. And as I have been cultivating them for a goodly number of years, both in orchard and nursery, I think I am correct, as far as my observations go at least, in pronouncing the Jeneton as a tree of uncommon slow growth, except a few years when first grafted. I have just been and measured with line and square, the following trees, all of the same age,—soil equal. The average diameter is as follows:

	Inches.
Putnam, or Roxbury Russet,	9
Prolific Beauty,	9½
Gray Newtown Pippin,	9
Muskingum Apple,	8¾
Eighteen Ounce Pippin,	9⅛
Gillet's Seedling,	9⅜
Blue Pearmain,	8¼
Jinnet-Jeniton,	6¾
Poundroyal,	8
Dayton Pippin,	9½

The difference is still greater when grafted on limbs of equal size in the top of trees. The following is the average of two trees,—one with three equal forks grafted with Jinnet, Russet, and Winter Seeknofurther. The other had three laterals of equal size, one grafted with Newtown Pippin, one Winter Seeknofurther, the other with Russet, and the main stock with Jinnet. The diameter of each is as follows:

	Inches.
Russet,	7
Pippin,	4½
Seeknofurther,	4
Jinnet,	3

The average annual yield for the last six years has been below most other sorts; some giving more than three to one.

H. N. GILLET.

Evergreen's, Quaker Bottom, Lawrence co., O., August 7th, 1844.

Hamilton County Agricultural Society, and Visits to our Brother Farmers.

We had the pleasure of attending an executive meeting of this Society, at Mt. Pleasant, nine miles from Cincinnati, called together to complete the arrangements for the exhibition, to take place there on the 19th and 20th days of this month (September.) We were rejoiced to observe a proper disposition in the officers present to forward the march of agricultural improvement, now going forward over the whole length and breadth of our common country. The meeting seemed to be fully aware that a farmer should not value one dollar higher than the advantages of reading an agricultural paper for one year; and they considered that to follow the plan of nearly all the eastern societies, of awarding agricultural papers in volumes bound up, cannot but be preferable as a means of pushing forward the grand and noble cause, to giving money. This also, to speak fairly and candidly, is but a just encouragement to those who are hazarding and sustaining at their own risk papers of this description. It is conferring a just benefit on all concerned.

On our way home, we were invited by Messrs. Charles Cheney and F. G. Cary, to pay a visit to their farms and orchards. Mr. Cheney has a farm of one hundred acres, about a quarter of a mile from Mt. Pleasant, most of which was in good cultivation. We were particularly pleased to see, in addition to the proper attention paid to the larger crops and to good buildings, that the proprietor has not forgotten those delightful and good-tending amenities of a farm—beautifully laid out walks, flower beds, and shrubbery; all intermingled with choice fruit trees—not forgetting a pretty summer house. Here we found the "President," "Coolidge's Favorite," and other fine peaches.

Mr. Cary's Academy is delightfully situated on an eminence about two miles from Mt. Pleasant, towards Cincinnati. The buildings, fences, and improvements are all good and judicious, and all have been made within a very few years from the forest. There are about thirty acres. Mr. Cary has been most strikingly successful in his budding of fruit trees, particularly of pears, (though here the blight has done some damage,) and cherries. Of the latter, he has nearly all the varieties known; their growth this season is truly astonishing, many of them having made from six to eight feet in length. We were shown several cherry trees where the singular circumstance was presented of there being two distinct growths of the shoots from budding this season; that is, the shoots stopped growing at one time and formed a joint, and then afterwards took a second growth from that. The proprietor of this academy has evidently a very keen sense of the importance of agricultural pursuits forming a great portion, if not a complete groundwork, of the proper education of our youth, having himself a considerable both of scientific and practical knowledge on the subject. In this locality he would have a very suitable opportunity of gradually engrafting on his system of general instruction (and which indeed he has done already in part) the principles, together with the desirable accessory studies, of a course of scientific and practical agriculture. This plan has been adopted in some portions of our country; and it will, we have no doubt, in due time, be followed up near such a city and neighborhood as Cincinnati.

We were shown by the proprietor a native grape of Indiana, the fruit of which was large, round and green, slightly yellowish; of sweetish, and not disagreeable flavor. The foliage and wood have a very peculiar vinous scent.

Upon the whole, we spent a very agreeable day; so much so, that we intend to continue our rural excursions, to visit our farming friends, and will report progress, when we find anything we think worthy of notice, in our paper.

E. J. H.

Hints to Wool-Growers.

We confess our anxiety to see the growing of wool prosecuted in this country to a large extent, and with eminent success.—To do this, our farmers must study the construction, organic structure, and habits of sheep, and the alike simple and increasing laws of nature, which govern the transformation of certain elements contained in the food of this valuable animal, into wool upon its back.

Both the quality and quantity of this product, as well as the health and vigor of the animal, depend in an eminent degree upon the constituent elements which enter into the composition of its food. If these be but poorly adapted to the formation of muscle, fat and wool, the animal must be poor, its fleece light, and its progeny more or less degenerated. On the contrary, if its food abound in the raw materials which go to make up these animal products, being merely changed into new forms and combinations by the action of vital organs, then such products will be abundant.

All concede the importance of a knowledge of the workings of his iron and woollen machinery to the manufacturer of broadcloth. All appreciate the necessity of his understanding the nature of wool, how to cleanse it by chemical agents, and both the art and science of making beautiful and fast colors.

We contend that the wool-grower who elaborates the great staple of the manufacturer of woollen goods, should in like manner understand what elements of the soil, air and water enter into the composition of these cultivated plants, which his living machinery can best transform into wool. He should also understand the operation of this machinery, which can be largely varied in its results, by changing the circumstances which affect it, and the raw material to be operated upon.

We have some twenty millions of sheep now in the United States, which elaborate for their owners not far from fifty millions pounds of wool per annum, or about two and a half pounds on an average per head. If we allow this annual clip to be worth as high as thirty cents per pound, then the fleeces will bring an average of seventy-five cents a piece. Allow that sixty-five cents per head, and the lambs will pay the whole expenses of their keeping, the nett profit is ten cents on each sheep. If by any means we can enable this wool-farming machine to elaborate only the two hundred and sixty-fifth part of a pound of wool MORE in each twenty-four hours than it now does, this will give an average fleece of three and a half pounds instead of two and a half, which at thirty cents a pound, will increase the profit on each sheep from ten to forty cents, or FOUR HUNDRED PER CENT!

This important gain to our farmers we believe to be practicable. To realise it, requires no additional outlay of labor or capital. It requires only a little more practical knowledge of the operations of nature, which yield the amount of wool they now get.

We desire to call the attention of our wool-growers to the propriety of keeping a distinct flock for producing long fine wool for worsted and mouslin de laines.—Several millions of dollars have already been invested in erecting buildings and machinery for the manufacture of these fabrics in Massachusetts.

Mr. Samuel Lawrence, of Lowell, a gentleman of great experience in the manufacture of woollen goods, thinks the Cotswold sheep one of the best varieties to keep for growing long wool. They clip from seven to nine pounds a head, when well kept. Mr. Erastus Corning, of Alabama, has a flock of one hundred and thirty ewes, which will shear seven and a half pounds each. These were selected with great care a few years since in England, by an experienced flockmaster, Mr. Sotham, who in company with Mr. Corning, imported them with a fine herd of Hereford cattle. A writer in a late number of the Boston Cultivator commends in high terms for the production of long fine wool, a cross of the Leicester ewe with the fine Merino buck. A few millions of sheep, growing wool well adapted to the manufacture of mouslin de laines, would doubtless pay a better profit than those yielding either felting wool or coarse blanket wool.

To get these, we must improve our native sheep by judicious crossing, and by altering their keep. We must wisely adapt our means to the end we have in view—understanding aright the cause and effect from the first preparation of the soil to the packing of the staple in the sack for the market.

In an experiment in Maryland in feeding hogs with shelled corn, and half the quantity in meal made into mush, those pigs fed on the mush weighed five pounds heavier in a given time than those fed on the raw corn, and their coats much better.

Cincinnati Nurseries.

We are fast growing into the Flushing of the West. In going through the nurseries of note at the East (Flushing and elsewhere) last fall, I was struck with the fact, that one very rarely finds a good assortment of *all* the articles usually comprised in an order for fruit and ornamental trees. One would show a fine lot of cherries, another of pears, and so on; but they have had an opportunity of supplying any deficiency by application to their neighbors, which we have not, until recently, been able to do. It is not too much to say, however, that we can now put up an order as honestly and completely as most, if not any, of the nurserymen at the East; and in some respects excel them. No better apple trees can be found than will be shipped from here this fall. Peaches, nectarines, &c., we have good stocks of. If deficient in anything, it is in some of the newer varieties of pears—still we have some forty or fifty of the best *known* varieties, such as every one wants. Our trees are generally grown with care, and are in almost all cases budded and grafted by the proprietors, and are therefore correct, so far as care can insure it.

Reading Road Nursery. *Sayers & Heaver.*—This ground consists of about six acres, well stocked. A part of the apples are very large—too large for freight; they are well grown, and thrifty. The stock of pears is uncommonly good, and is very rarely surpassed. The variety of plums is small, but the trees are good. There is a good stock of green house plants at this establishment. Some fine roses, Perpetual, Bourbon, &c., have been added this season from New Orleans. They are about building another green house. These nurseries swallow up the incomes, and are not satisfied.

Spring Garden Nursery, Hamilton Road. *A. H. Ernst.*—This nursery is rich in evergreens, and the ornamental shrubs are large and well grown. A large piece of ground about the house is laid out with broad walks, and is planted with cedars and ornamental plants, with more or less of fruit. The fruit nursery is mostly on the other side of the road, and slopes to the Mill creek bottom without running into it. There is a fine stock of large and handsome apple trees, such as our Boston friends would be glad to see. Also, a good but not large stock of pears; of some varieties of plums very handsome trees. The fire blight has made havoc with a fine lot of young and thrifty standard pears, just coming into bearing. I noticed a patch of pears worked into quinces, which, in a year or two, will make fine dwarf trees. They come into bearing soon, and are particularly desirable for city and small gardens. The proprietor contemplates raising some of the finer kinds of grapes—Black Hamburgh, Muscat of Alexandria, &c. &c., a project which will, without doubt, be profitable, and one which needs but to be started, to meet with general favor. These grapes are so infinitely superior to any of our hardy grapes, that they bring in the eastern markets from fifty cents to one dollar the pound.

Walnut Hills Nursery. *Ch. W. Elliott.*—As the writer is the proprietor of this nursery, he can speak favorably of it. It contains about ten acres, a part only of which as yet is planted with trees. The proprietor would like to sell, in the coming fall and spring, about two thousand fine thrifty apple trees (about seventy varieties,) a thousand peaches, and other matters in proportion. Cherries, and some of the new varieties of pears and plums will be supplied from the best eastern nurseries.

There are a number of tree growers in the vicinity, who are not yet deeply in trouble. Mr. Hill has been and is a successful grower of peach trees. He tells me his stock for fall sales is small. Mr. Jackson has a fine patch of young peach trees, which come into market this season. Jonathan Lyons has a large stock of well grown apple, and some pears and peaches. If all these

(and a number more who are six to ten miles from town) go on with their propagating, I shall deem it for my interest—as a certain woollen machine man did—to change my politics, from loco to whig, and come out in favor of annexation of Texas and Oregon—we shall want them for a market.

C. W. E.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer and Message.

Strawberries.

Messrs. Editors—The inquiry is made every day, Why can I not succeed in growing strawberries? A lady said to me a few days since, that she had tried for the last ten years to raise strawberries, and had never succeeded. She remarked, that every spring her plants blossomed very full and promised a fair crop; but they always deceived her. Thousands have had the same sad experience—have given up in despair, supposing the cultivation of strawberries to be involved in secrecy.

Now permit me, through the medium of your valuable paper, for the benefit of those who wish to cultivate this delicious fruit, to develop the secret. And I would say, that if there is a secret about the matter, there are three secrets.

The first consists in obtaining the right kind of plants; this is the great secret.

The second consists in putting them into the right kind of ground; and,

The third secret consists in transplanting and keeping them right.

Any person may grow as many strawberries as he pleases, by understanding the secrets above named, and by acting in accordance with that knowledge; and, without which, he may plant strawberry vines as long as he lives, and never obtain fruit,—indeed, never ought to.

First, then, what are the right kind of plants? I shall answer this question by first telling what are not the right kind of plants.

Those plants that have stood several years without producing fruit, are not the right kind; those plants that have so far deteriorated as to be worthless, and have been rooted up and thrown away by your neighbors, are not the right kind, although you can get them for nothing. I know many who have tried such plants for several years; they cost them nothing, and they produce them nothing. The labor of cultivating, I suppose, must be put down to the account of nothing, and all amounts to nothing.

First, the right kind of plants are young plants, those of one year's growth only,—say those which have grown from the parent plant since the fruiting season, this year. It should be recollected, that the summer, and early in the autumn, are by far the best seasons for transplanting, for then there is no liability of mistaking the younger kind of plants.

As to the variety, there are several which are very fine: those I would recommend are, the Pine Apple, which are of good size and very productive, rather too soft for marketing,—the Hudson, well known in this country,—the Keene Seedling, a large and splendid fruit, but rather unproductive,—and Hovey's Seedling, which is very large, splended, superb, very productive, of a rich deep color, fine flavor, meat solid, and consequently well adapted for marketing, and is in all respects by far the best variety of strawberry within my knowledge.—They sold for twenty-five cents per quart in Cincinnati market, this season, when the Hudson sold for six and a fourth cents.

Every lover and cultivator of strawberries should give this variety a place in his garden. Ladies in cities could cultivate them among their flowers. They make very fine borders—the foliage is neat, and remains green most of the year; the flowers are pretty, and the fruit is truly sublime.

Second, the right kind of ground. The strawberry will succeed upon most kinds of soil, but the secret consists in not having the ground too rich; when this is the case, the vines grow so luxuriantly that but little fruit is produced; they do best on poor ground. The soil should be kept light by being frequently stirred.

Third, in transplanting, care should be had in obtaining both sexes of plants, in the proportion of about one male to five females. The plants should be put into beds, say four feet wide, in rows two feet apart, (i. e. two rows in a bed, leaving a margin of one foot on each side of the bed,) and one foot apart in the rows.—The best season for transplanting, as I have before said, is in July and August. Plants put out as above described at this season, will make a fine growth the same season, and the next produce a good crop; whereas, if they are transplanted late in the season, they make but little growth, if any, and are quite liable to be winter killed.

I have now communicated all that is necessary to be known for the successful cultivation of this delicious species of fruit; but will just add, for the convenience of those who may be disposed to test the principles above stated, that genuine plants of the Hudson, the Keene, and Hovey's Seedling, can be obtained at the Botanic Garden, on Walnut Hills, near the Post-office, or of Mr. Huxley, Seedsman and Florist, next to the Dennison House, on Fifth street, Cincinnati, and I presume from the gardens of most of the cultivators in the vicinity of the city. Very respectfully, yours,

J. BROWN.

Botanic Garden, Walnut Hills, July 15.

Horticultural Societies.

We give below the published proceedings of some of our fellow-workers; not because they are any more interesting than usual, but that our readers may see how the feeling is extending itself, and becoming constant. This is a very pretty list, however, for an informal meeting; and rich in plums—some ten varieties named, and others; fine bouquets, too. These we wish our cultivators would make more of a show of; they are always pleasing, and would sell. They evidently succeed better than we do in securing the fruit. How is it? It would be very desirable if Dr. KIRTLAND, or some others, would let us hear from them upon this, and other matters. We need very much drawings carefully colored of fruits as they show here, and it would be very desirable if our societies would take pains to have some made for exchanges. Nothing increases the interest in fruits and flowers so much as the sight of them. Next to that is good drawings. These can be had oftentimes when the fruit cannot, and at a trifling expense, if any *system* could be gotten up. Suppose the Cleveland society and the Cincinnati society should commence! Many fruits change in their appearance and character when grown in the west. These changes we want to know of.

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From the Cleveland Herald.

Cleveland Horticultural Society.

The exhibition of the Cleveland Horticultural Society on Saturday exceeded in numbers and variety of fruit and flowers any previous one. We rejoice to see that it is becoming as it should be a place of resort for both ladies and gentlemen who have interest in the cultivation of fruits and rare flowers.

On Saturday, Mrs. N. E. Crittenden presented a dish of Duane's Purple Plums. They were the largest and finest that have been exhibited this season.

Mr. Linley presented a dish of Plums, seedlings of the old Red Imperial, Mela Carla Apple, and Hagloe's Crab of Coxe; the latter a fine appearing fruit, but we think not so well worth cultivation as some other varieties. It is said, however, to make cider far superior to any other apple.

Mrs. Irad Kelley presented several varieties of Plums, fine and handsome. Among them we noticed the Diamond and Peach Plum.

Mr. A. Sherwin, of Newburgh, presented a dish of very beautiful Red Imperial Gage Plums.

Prof. Kirtland presented Bolmar's Washington, Duane's Purple, Smith's Orleans, and Long's Violet Plums; also fine bouquets of Dahlias, Hydrangeas, Coxcombs, &c.

Mrs. G. B. Merwin presented Siberian Crab Apples, Red Imperial Gage and several other varieties of Plums, names uncertain; also a magnificent bouquet of cut flowers, Roses, Hydrangeas, &c.

Mrs. J. A. Harris presented a large bouquet of Dahlias, arranged with excellent taste.

Mr. M'Intosh presented fine bouquets, Dahlias, elegant Balsamines, &c. &c.; also exhibited a plant bearing the flowers of ——— *falcata.*

Major Webb, of Newburgh, presented Lima Beans in fine size for eating; also heads of Cauliflower, very fine for the season.

Mr. G. C. Dodge sent in a Peach without name. The Committee on Synonymes decided that in consequence of the same variety differing much in the fruit, it was impossible to decide from one single specimen.

Mr. E. Cable presented Yellow Rareripe Peaches very fine, the Drap D'Or Plum from a tree transplanted last fall, Long's Yellow, Bolmar's Washington, Imperial Gage, large Queen Claude, and Peach Plums, Siberian Crab Apple, and Julienne Pear.

Mr. M. Jackson presented Queen Claude, Smith's Orleans, Peters' Yellow Gage, and Duane's Purple Plums, Early York and Yellow Rareripe Peaches, very fine, and the early Bough Apple.

Mrs. Bronson presented a splendid bouquet of cut flowers, containing the *Glodiolus floribundus*, and many other rare flowers.

Prof. Ackley presented Duane's Purple, Bolmar's Washington, Peters' Yellow Gage, and Smith's Orleans Plums.

The sale at four o'clock was well attended, and the receipts such as to cause the members to anticipate the early procuring of books to furnish a library, or the importing of rare and new fruits and flowers by the society.

Use of Grapes.

Dr. Underhill strongly advises the culture of grapes, both on account of the profit to be derived from the sale of them, and from their value as food to sick and convalescent persons. At a late meeting of the New York Farmer's Club, Dr. Underhill made some highly valuable observations on this subject. After fifteen years' trial with various kinds of grapes, he prefers some of our natives, and recommends the Catawba and Isabella. He has three acres of the former, and seventeen of the latter. He says our people eat too much animal food, which renders their blood too thick, and causes diseases of the heart, liver and lungs. He thinks it would be infinitely better to substitute grapes and other fruit, with a little pure wine, for a portion of animal food.

Ask J. MYERS, confectioner, how he picks and preserves his apples.

Horticultural Premiums.

The offering of some stimulant of this kind is to be desired, as soon as it can be done with propriety. We can now charge an admission of a quarter of a dollar, and do it; not that the three dollars or the five dollars is any thing, but that it makes a discrimination necessary. Then the strong principle of competition is brought into action, and men will do more and endeavor more. At our last exhibition there was no need of decision, and every thing was slipped over very unsatisfactory to those who had the best things. Besides, it cultivates ourselves to discriminate—we learn in what a good fruit or good flower consists. The public, too, learn, and will plant afterwards a Spitzenberg rather than a Pennock—a good hyacinth rather than a poor one. It was an accidental thing that our fruit and flower committees made any reports at the last exhibition, and will be so at others, unless some one takes the trouble to make a stir about it. We need some necessity to make us work. Our last year's exhibition was so pleasing a one, that any one will be willing to give an admission fee if we continue as well. We want not only flowers, but things. The cornucopia, the pyramid, anchors, stars, and so on, last year, made the room interesting to the casual observer. Those who have the time, should set their fancy to work to get up things of the kind. The connoisseur will find enough to interest him. C. W. E.

The Fuschia.

"The flowers that grace their native beds,
Awhile put forth their blushing heads,
But on the close of parting day
They wither, shrink, and die away;
But those which mimic skill hath made,
Nor scorch'd by sun, nor kill'd by shade,
Shall blush with less inconstant hue,
Which art at pleasure can renew."

This beautiful gem has not been introduced into Flora's catalogue many years, and if I mistake not, was first discovered in South America, where the exterior beauty of the flower attracted the eye of the botanist, and I should judge, from the majestic appearance, has suffered none by cultivation. Those best known in this neighborhood are F. mycrophilla, coccinnea, colvellii, globosa, and longiflora superba.—With gardeners these varieties were considered quite an acquisition to the flower department, but were eclipsed by the introduction of F. fulgens, by Mr. Lee, of Hammersmith, in England, from Mexico, thence to this country.—This plant in appearance is distinct from the above named ones. No. 1, in the plate, represents F. fulgens: the foliage in size about five inches long, and about three broad, of a bright green, and the underside a little tinged with purple, and attractive. The flowers are produced at the ends of the shoots in clusters, and over three inches in length, of a light scarlet red, having the sigment green, the inner portion of the flower a deep scarlet, and very prepossessing. The plant is of vigorous growth, and the roots tuberous, something like the Dahlia. The seed-pod nearly the size of a cherry, rather more oblong, and very delicious, in bloom not unlike the fruit of the Cacti.—No. 2, is a faithful representation of F. chandlerea, a plant of which was obtained for the purpose to take the drawing. This plant is a cross between F. fulgens and F. globosa, the leaves are about half the size of fulgens, rather darker in color, and fibrous rooted, of vigorous habit and most abundant bloomer, and deserving the attention of the amateur. The management of this variety is about the same as F. coccinnea, easily grown from cuttings, and more hardy than fulgens. Mr. Hoffner introduced this plant from the east, and it is considered the best in every respect for general cultivation, being deciduous will shed the leaf in winter, consequently may be easily preserved in a cellar or put out of reach of frost.—This plant was exhibited at Horticultural Hall, on the first of June last. All those who were fortunate to see this plant, could not avoid appreciating its introduction, and we trust Mr. Hoffner will soon bring it into market with others, as I am credibly informed he has in all about twelve varieties of Fuschia. This will give the reader some idea of the enterprise of this gentleman, which no doubt is influenced by a natural taste for good flowers, and of the most valuable kinds. Such a spirit deserves to be fostered by the public. Dr. Lindley suggested the propriety of crossing F. fulgens with F. globosa, and many nurserymen took the hint. The result has been wonderful. The list has now swollen to about one hundred and fifty, but in many cases the similitudes are so great that it would lead an experienced gardener into a labyrinth of perplexity to point out the difference in some, yet all find names and advocates for each. So esteemed is this beautiful flowering plant in England, that every new one appearing commands an enormous price, which in a few years is reduced to a small sum by its being supplanted by *another new variety*. It is certainly surprising that

this magnificent variety of plants is not more esteemed in this country, being easily cultivated, and will grow from slips in any common garden soil. Sometimes we see F. coccinnea, commonly called Lady's Ear Drop, in a parlor, with its graceful flowers suspended on the branch,

"Beautifully fair,
As graceful in its loveliness as maiden's flowing hair."

The Fuschia requires a shaded situation, being rather impatient of drought, but in England, from the nature of the damp atmosphere, will live in the open ground, and some gardeners are so wedded to this superb genus of plants as to form beds of the different varieties, placing the tallest in the centre, and placing awnings in the summer over, to pretect them from the sun's rays, and the heavy rains from destroying them, by which device their flowering season is protracted for a longer time, and inspires the spectator with delightful impressions.—How ingenious the contrivance! the labor of the construction is sufficiently repaid by the gorgeous appearance of the flowers. Is it not delightful to reflect on the association of ideas advanced and practised to beguile our senses by such tasteful exhibitions. Floral devices will predominate with persons attached to flowers; the very semblance brings to mind the following lines by Cowper:

"How sweet to muse upon the skill displayed
(Infinite skill!) in all He has made;
To trace in Nature's most minute design,
The signature and stamp of Power Divine."

T. WINTER.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

China Aster.—Aster Chinensis.

"How lovely! how commanding! but though Heaven
In every breast hath sown there early seeds
Of love and admiration, yet in vain,
Without fair culture's kind parental aid,
Without enlivening suns and genial showers,
And shelter from the blast, in vain we hope
The tender plant should rear its blooming head,
Or yield the harvest promised in its spring;
Nor yet will every soil with equal stores
Repay the tiller's labor."

This well known variety of Aster has been cultivated a long time, and its incomparable beauty has established it as one of the most desirable annuals we have in cultivation. The German florist has paid more attention to this tribe of Aster than their neighbors the English, the former being more assiduous to its real merit, and established a name—"*German Aster*"—that will be at the head of annuals to time immemorial. The improvement is not only in size, but we now see them beautifully quilled and more splendid than original China Aster, making them almost a distinct species, and in all about thirty varieties.

"All its hues;
From the rich sunset to the rising sun,
Their magical variety diffuse."

I should suppose out of the number in the English catalogue there may be about sixteen distinct colors selected; for when so many are advertised, it must necessarily occur that the similitude in some must be great, for unless one is a judge of colors, the difference could not be perceptible. Last week my attention was called to see some raised by Mr. W. Stockell, living on Mill, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Do not be surprised, gentle reader, when I say I *saw* German Asters in his garden, although there did not appear to be as yet above three colors; but the embellishment of those is beautiful, and the regularity of form unsurpassed by any annual in cultivation. The flowers being quilled gave them a gorgeous display, and approximated to perfection, making this flower appear to the eye in all its magnificence. But all the encomiums my poor ability could pay, would be insignificant in presenting the deserved merit imparted in their beauty either in color or form. I therefore advise all lovers of flowers to visit Mr. Stockell's, where the flowers would speak more than the pen could describe.

To cultivate this flower, there is some difference of opinion, but it appears that Mr. Stockell has been fortunate in adopting the best mode. For early flowers, sow the seed in a pan of light soil, and place them in a hot-bed in the month of March, and when sufficiently large, transplant into two-inch pots to get re-established, and these can be either transplanted without disturbing the roots into the open ground; or if intended to be flowered in pots, you must continue to re-pot from time to time as the roots fall there, until you come to five-inch pot, the one intended to flower in. For a second crop, you sow your seed in the open ground in April, and transplant into the open ground, when your bed is prepared for the reception. It would be advisable to make the following compound, if you desire extra flowers:

1	bushel	of good garden soil,
¼	"	leaf mould,
⅛	"	old manure,
1-16	"	sand.

These ingredients should be well incorporated, and laid in a heap for some time prior to using it. You can either put this compound in trenches in the gerden, or in flower-pots, and great attention is required to keep the plants well watered in dry weather.

T. WINTER.

A Fragment.

Should it be the province of the reader to travel to any distant part, bear in mind before you stop at any tavern, or place of private entertainment, on the "highways or byways" of your peregrination; "cast thine eyes around,"

and observe if any garden be attached to the place you contemplate stopping at—for rest assured, if no flowers are about the premises, your entertainers are a sordid set, and incapable of rendering you that comfort needed. I have made a practice of observing this, and invariably find it to be the case. There are some females, with regret be it said, that have no taste for flowers, consequently they possess a selfish disposition (affectation to the contrary notwithstanding,) devoid of those tender feelings which are incumbent to make the human race happy. But if you perceive a taste for flowers, however humble the occupant, content and happiness dwells there, and a traveller will find his entertainment all that is desirable. A woman that loves flowers, you will find keeps every department in her house in order, and finds leisure to gratify her taste in the little minutiæ of her parterre. This will be made manifest, if in distant parts, where flowers are scarce, by Honeysuckle and Roses, in the absence of others, which is sometimes the case. A refined heart cannot be better understood than by displaying flowers to advantage. Women and flowers appear inseparable; many new flowers are brought to light by them, as they find a delicious pleasure in searching hill and dale for something new, which indisputably proves flowers emblematical of refinement in females.

T. WINTER.

The Eccaleobion in New York.

Mrs. Childs, in a letter to the Boston Courier, gives the following amusing account of the operations of the egg hatcher, or eccaleobion, now exhibiting in New York, and which has been visited by multitudes. It is indeed a curious affair in natural, we had almost said, artificial history:—

"Among the novelties now striving to arrest attention, is the eccaleobion, or hatching machine. Its imposing name is derived from two Greek words, 'I bring forth life.' It is about as large as a bureau, consisting of a series of small ovens, warmed by pipes conveying steam. The uniformity of temperature prevents the possibility of addled eggs, which are produced by variations from heat to cold, occasioned by the hen's unsteady performance of her domestic duties. I felt some resistance to this substitution of machinery for mothers; and if I were a hen, I would get up a protest against being thus thrust aside from the uses of creation. This is an ultimate form of the mechanical spirit of the age, wherein men construct artificial memories, and teach grammar by a machine, in which the active verb is a little hammer pounding on the objective case.

But what is the use of quarrelling with it? Does not the eccaleobion hatch with perfect certainty every egg that is not stale or imperfect? Does it not turn out fifty chickens a day, or twenty thousand a year? And will not this reduce the price of poultry to the heart's content of the epicure?

These machines are sold for $120, and $75 is charged for one of half the capacity of production above described. Some of the farmers in Jersey and Long Island are investing capital in this way, with the expectation of profit.

The chickens thus hatched almost invariably live, and seem healthy and lively. When cold, they run into holes under the ovens. The hard, silent box seemed to me a poor substitute for a mother's heart warmth, and the friendly clucking voice which gathers them under her brooding wings. But the little things seemed well contented with their lot, never having known anything better. Those a few weeks old, though plump and thriving, have rather a loaferish look, as if their mothers didn't know they were out, and consequently had not washed their faces or combed their feathers. The older ones sometimes take to brooding the newly hatched, who run after them with great eagerness, and strive with each other to obtain their caresses. There is something quite affecting in this relation between the bereaved orphans and their elder sisters.

This American machine is doubtless a great improvement upon the famous Egyptian *mammals*, or hatching ovens, and upon the Chinese method of using up the men, by having them sit day after day on nests of eggs, covered with feather cushions. It is a pity, though, that the demagogues and office seekers of this country couldn't be as usefully employed. If a tithe of them were to turn their attention that way, there would be a rapid diminution in the price of poultry.

The exhibition of the eccaleobion is principally interesting from the opportunity it affords to watch the progressive development of animal life from the first little white speck in which floats the embryo chicken, to the final projection of the beak through the shell, which it has broken by vigorous pecking at its prison walls. The only thing in which I took real pleasure, however, was in watching the first pulsation of the heart, which becomes observable on the third day. Though no bigger than a pin's head, it works with the vigor and precision of a steam engine."

Profits of Raising Fruit.

The product of one large peach orchard in the little State of Delaware was sold last year to a company in New York city for fifty thousand dollars, and it is said the company realized sixteen thousand dollars profit by the operation. From the same orchard, fruit has been sold to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars.

Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

SATURDAY MORNING, *July* 13, 1844.

The Society met as usual; Mr. Buchanan in the chair.

The Secretary being absent through illness, Mr. William Neff was chosen Secretary pro tem.

On motion of Dr. Warder, voted that the business meetings of this society be held on the first Saturday morning in each month, at the usual hour.

On motion of A. H. Ewing, voted that the Treasurer be directed to refund the initiation fee of William Howarth, in case he requests it.

Scions of Pear and Cherry presented for distribution, by Dr. Smith.

Ephraim Robbins presented splendid specimens of Siberian Crab in fruit.

Dr. Flagg presented specimens of Early Bergamotte Pear.

A. H. Ernst presented Prince's Early Harvest Apple, and Belle Pear.

J. Hoffner, Jr., a basket of fine ripe Peaches of the variety Hoffner's Seedling.

R. Buchanan presented Red and White Hibiscus, Mexican Tigridia, and Hypericum Kalmifolia.

Mr. Hoffner exhibited Aconitum variegata, Aconitum Sieboldii, Aconitum pyrenaceum, (all new;) Tigridia pavonia; Tigridia pavonia, variety; Lycertra formosa; Lychnis regius; Ipomea scabra; Dahlias, three varieties; Hibiscus, eight varieties, hardy; Hibiscus, three varieties, herbaceous.

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SATURDAY MORNING, *July* 20, 1844.

The Society met at ten o'clock; Mr. Buchanan in the chair.

The President read an interesting communication from J. H. James, of Urbana, on the Fire-blight; ordered to be published.

N. Longworth presented six varieties of Plums, all very fine: among them, Bolmar's Washington, Yellow Gage, Purple Egg, German Prune. One of the Purple Egg Plums measured five and three-quarter inches round by six and one-eighth in another direction: one of Bolmar's Washington measured six and one-eighth inches round, the largest way.

George Graham presented Early Heath Peach, ripe, but badly stung by the curculio.

A basket of Plums left at Mr. Parkhurst's store by some person, name unknown, proved to be Early Orleans or Italian Plum.

FLOWERS.

A. H. Ewing presented Red and White Hibiscus, a delicately Pink-tinged Verbena, China Pinks, Roses, Salvia splendens, Senecio, &c.

George Graham presented White Hibiscus, several Roses of Isle Bourbon varieties, White and Yellow Hollyhocks, Double Balsamines, Poppies, Phlox Drummondii, Tiger Lily, Althea, &c.

Mr. Bush, of Covington, presented stalks of Millet six feet high; seed-heads ten inches long, and well filled.

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SATURDAY MORNING, *July* 27, 1844.

The members assembled this morning to examine Fruits and Flowers, but no business was transacted.

Mr. Mottier exhibited Lemon Cling, Morris Red Rareripe, and Yellow Freestone Peaches: Dana and Summer Queen Apples, also a seedling apple: Honey Pears, a basket: Filberts.

Julius Brace exhibited Sugar Pear, two varieties Apples whose names were unknown, one variety Peach evidently a seedling.

Peleg Kidd, Jr., several Apples, name unknown, said to be from imported trees.

A. H. Ernst, a Seedling Dahlia.

John Lee, had several very fine Double Balsams.

Jacob Hoffner, Jr., a basket of beautiful specimens of his Seedling Freestone Peach.

S. S. Jackson, eighteen varieties Phlox, forty varieties Verbena, twelve varieties Balsams, one variety Hibiscus, one variety Techorna grandiflora.

C. W. Elliott, four Bouquets, choice flowers.

J. R. Jackson, Passé Colmar Pear.

J. G. Anthony, Sargent's Rareripe Peach, flower of Hibiscus militaris.

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SATURDAY MORNING, *Aug.* 3, 1844.

Business Meeting.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment; Dr. Flagg in the chair.

A motion was made by C. W. Elliott, to have our Annual Exhibition commence on the first Wednesday in September. After some discussion, voted to leave the exact day to be determined by the Council, but with the understanding that the exhibition should take place early in the month.

A further suggestion relative to an Address and Dinner on the occasion was also referred to the Council.

On motion, Messrs. Elliott, Flagg, and Smith, were appointed to act in connection with the Council and Committee on Decorations, in making arrangements for the exhibition.

The committee on the fertilization of Strawberries, reported verbally, that they had made considerable progress in experimenting to determine the points committed to them, but owing to the late period when they commenced operations, were not fully prepared to do justice to the subject, and requested further time until after the next Strawberry season to make

a final report. On motion, continued as they requested.

A person not a member of this Society having inadvertently been placed upon two committees, those committees, viz. on Flowers and on merits of Fruits, were directed to propose suitable persons to fill the vacancy.

The following Fruits and Flowers were exhibited:

FLOWERS.

Sayers and Heaver, Phlox, several varieties; Tigridia pavonia, Corchorus japonica, Zininia, Dracco cephalum; Verbena, six varieties; Spirea, two varieties; Ipomopsis. Roses, Marshall Villiers, Purple Crown, Queen of Bourbons, Thersita, Stourvelle, Hermosa, Henri Duplantier, Champney cluster, Eupatorium Mexicanum.

A. H. Ewing, Liatris from Iowa; Hibiscus, three varieties; Eschottzia California, Double Multiflora Rose, Nasturtium sanguinea, Spigelia Marylandica, large Cling Peach, Yellow Freestone Peach.

George Graham exhibited Double Balsams, three varieties, Double Sunflowers, Altheas, &c. &c.

Dr. Wallace, a beautiful parasitic plant,—Occidium divaricatum.

FRUITS.

Dr. Flagg exhibited splendid specimens of Reine Claude Violette or Purple Gage Plums, measuring five and three-eighths inches in circumference.

Mr. Ives exhibited three bunches of Grapes, perfectly ripe, from a seedling vine.

John E. Mottier exhibited Dana Apple and one unknown, Julienne Pear, Bartlett Pear, Monstrous Cling Peach.

George Hill exhibited Douglas Peach, Royal Kensington Peach, Robinson Crusoe Peach, Jacques' Rareripe Peach, Prince's Rareripe Peach, Cutter's Rareripe Peach. The Royal Kensington measured nine and one-eighth inches in circumference; these varieties were pronounced excellent by the committee.

A. H. Ernst exhibited Beurré Rance, Beurré Diel, Beurré D'Amalis, Johonnot, and Valleé Franche Pears.

Mr. Grigg exhibited a Monstrous Cling Peach.

N. Longworth exhibited Washington Pear.

Some unusually fine Peaches were brought in after adjournment. They were unknown to those present. The owner's name for them was "Honest John."

Salt is put on from five to twenty bushels per acre in England; here it is too expensive. Salt is peculiarly beneficial to an asparagus bed, and to cabbages. It is good for peach trees in a small portion.

From Hovey's Magazine.

Hovey's Seedling Strawberry.

I have your Strawberry in bearing for the first time this spring, and I find that every flower is impregnated and swelling finely, promising a large yield and large fruit. I have taken a strong interest in the controversy about the diœceous character of the strawberry, and as yet am disposed to side with Mr. Longworth. I have not made any experiments with this object in view, but I have frequently obtained different varieties from New-York and Philadelphia, and in most instances they all bore well for a year or two, when they would *run out*, or become barren, notwithstanding that I tried nearly all the different modes of cultivation recommended through the papers, with very indifferent success. I have planted your strawberry apart from all others, except the old White, the Elton Pine, and the male and female Hautbois, wishing to test the question whether they would impregnate themselves or not, as the three varieties noticed above I presume would not mix with your seedling, unless perhaps the Elton Pine, and of this variety there are only three or four plants, and of course these could not fecundate *all* the flowers of more than a hundred large plants of your seedling; but be it as it may, this I know,—that, on diligent search, I cannot find a single blossom on the whole bed but is swelling and producing a perfect fruit.

Although you have excluded the Hautbois as being a different species, and not coming under the controversy now pending, I cannot pass them over without saying a few words in relation to them. Three years since, I received *male and female plants* of this variety from a neighbor, an old lady, who is ardently devoted to the cultivation of flowers and fruit; she told me she had had the female plant in her garden for eight or ten years without obtaining a *pint* of perfect fruit, when she was told that she must get the male; she did so, and the result was,—as I can testify,—that the plants were literally bending under the weight of fruit.—From her I obtained my plants of both sexes, which for the last two years, as well as the present, have been, and now are, bearing profusely.

You gave a cut in the Magazine, some time back, of a male and female flower, which agrees perfectly with the Hautbois variety. I received, some years ago, several varieties, such as Wilmot's Superb, Downtown, Chili or Lima, extra large, which all had the male flowers and never bore a crop.

Respectfully, yours,

J. B. GARBER.

Columbia, Pa., May 20th, 1844.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of August 22d.

Supply of Fruits---Improved Cultivation.

Beginning with strawberries and cherries, the former of which ripened here this season on the 27th of April, and the latter on the 4th of May; and following with raspberries, blackberries, apples, pears, plums, and peaches, our succession of fruits has been regular and uninterrupted. The grape is now rapidly ripening in all this vicinity; two or three varieties, indeed, have been for sale in our fruit stores for a couple of weeks past: and this, we believe, completes the round of cultivated fruits common to this region.

Generally, the supply has been fair, although peaches, and the better varieties of plums, are not sufficiently abundant to make them cheap. Others again, as apples and melons, are very abundant, and hawked about the streets, as well as exposed in the markets, at prices which place them within the reach of all. In the main, this season, apples are good. Peaches, so far as we have seen or heard, are below their usual excellence. There are exceptions to this fact, but they are not numerous. The peach is almost universally small this year, frequently gummy and wormy, and of quite insipid taste. Such as they are, they are plenty. The melons are of average goodness. Early pears have not been numerous, but we have seen some of excellent quality. The late, we understand, promise more generously, though the pear trees have suffered so much from "fire blight" this year, that a fair supply cannot be looked for.

Taken altogether, there is no cause for special complaint with reference to either the character or quantity of our fruits. Strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries, have been very abundant, very excellent, and very cheap. Cherries, though generally not so good, were quite plenty, and certainly not bad for so very wet a season. Whortleberries, mulberries, &c., have been liberally supplied, and at fair prices. Quinces, for preserves, will come in next. We understand they are comparatively few and poor this year. These will be followed by the luscious pawpaw, which, with persimmons and wild grapes, will "wind up the account."

The beneficial tendencies of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, now only in its second year, are already conspicuously apparent, in the greatly increased inquiry at our nurseries for choice varieties of trees, in the ambition of orchardists to excel each other in the fruits they send to market, in the efforts of practical nurserymen and amateur cultivators to hunt up and disseminate the best old varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries, and to produce new varieties by seeding, and in the extension of graperies and multiplication of young orchards through all the region contiguous to this city. We have never before seen half the interest taken in the *quality* of the fruit brought to this market, that has manifested itself the present season; and when we say we can trace this increased interest, in a very great measure, directly to the influence of the Horticultural Society, we do no more than justice to the men who originated and have sustained that instrument of good.

Among the great variety of fruits of the different species with which our markets are supplied, are many without names, and not a few without any merit. Some of them have been identified by the Horticultural Society, as well known and excellent old varieties, and a few others, not known, or known to be new, have been duly christened, and placed on the catalogue of the select. Those of the better varieties, with which our markets are the most abundantly supplied are the following:—

Apples.—Belleflower, Fall Pippin, Maiden's Blush, Pound Pippin, Early Harvest, Golden Russett. *Peaches.*—Early Rareripe, Heath Cling, Royal Kensington, Yellow Admirable. *Pears.*—Seckel, Fall Butter, Doyenné.

Had previous knowledge not sufficiently attested the fact, that the region of the Ohio Basin, and especially that portion of it immediately contiguous to and embracing the amphitheatre of Cincinnati, the Licking Valley, and the slopes of Mill Creek, is well adapted by soil and climate to the production of all the choice fruits of temperate latitudes, the fall exhibition of the Horticultural Society last year, and the spring exhibition this, would have left nothing further to be desired on that score. The apples, pears, quinces, grapes, cherries, strawberries, &c., shown on those occasions, with the peaches and plums laid upon the Society's tables in the course of the summer months, make it clear, that we have the *soil*, the *climate*, and the *varieties* here, that will enable us to compete with any section of the Union in the growth of fruits, and that all we have wanted for years has been experience and *improved culture*. Thanks to those eminent horticulturists, Messrs. Mosher, Ernst, Mottier, Elliott, and others, and the several amateurs that have been operating with them in this good work, that want is now in a great measure supplied. The one thing needful now, in addition to time, is a more careful observance of the habits of fruit trees, and a fuller discovery of their diseases, and detection of the causes thereof. Here, again the labors of the Horticultural Society come into use, and it affords us much pleasure to say, that to this particular point the attention of members has been unremittingly directed the present season. Their investigations have elicited a great deal of truth, and their inquiries drawn from practical and amateur cultivators in other sections of the Ohio Basin communications of much value. These investigations they are still

pursuing, and we anticipate from them developments of interest and importance.

On the tables of the Horticutural Hall, last Saturday, nineteen varieties of peaches were shown, six of apples, five of pears, and two of nectarines. The exhibition was a very beautiful one, but we must defer a notice of it to another day.

German Method of Making Flowers Grow in the Winter.

We saw off such a branch of any shrub as will answer our purpose, and then lay it for an hour or two in a running stream, if we can find one. The object of this is to get the ice from the bark, and soften the buds. It is afterwards carried into our warm rooms, and fixed upright in a wooden box or tub containing water.—Fresh burnt lime is then added to the water, and allowed to remain in it about twelve hours, when it is removed, and water added, with which a small quantity of vitrol is mixed to prevent its putrifying. In the course of some hours, the blossoms begin to make their appearance, and afterwards the leaves. If more lime be added, the process is quickened, while if it be not used at all, the process is retarded, and the leaves appear before the blossom.

A Singular Fact.

About the middle of July, we had some rubbish burnt twelve feet from a Murello Cherry tree. The heat from the fire caused the leaves, in a few days, to turn quite brown. This month, (August,) we find the whole of the green part of the tree, round where the leaves have been scorched and withered, to be pretty full of blossoms. Will any one instruct us in the philosophy of this matter? We have our own opinion on the subject, but would like to elicit that of others on this, and all such matters.—We only wish we could induce all cultivators to be continually sending in some facts. There is no excuse for not doing so, for every one meets with something new and interesting in his practice. This constitutes the great utility of papers of this kind. Do, good friends, bestir yourselves in this matter. E. J. H.

In ploughing steep hills, incline the furrow to the left hand directly in proportion to the descent of the declivity, and suffering the team to re-ascend the hill without a furrow.

From the Louisville Journal.

Association.

The Associationists all seem to have a high appreciation of agriculture, as a science as well as an art, and, in most instances, have gone upon their domains with the avowed determination to make agriculture their chief avocation, and to pursue it upon approved scientific principles. In fact, there can be nothing in the way of their carrying agriculture to its utmost perfection in this country, unless, as is feared by many, their associations are soon broken up by discord. They have, in most instances, scientific men among them, who, as teachers, officers, and practical operators, will be likely to exert a salutary influence. They profess to make education a prominent object with them, and promise to all the children educational advantages not inferior to those of a University. They will of course then be supplied with the most complete libraries and apparatus, and, as all the youth among them labor a portion of each day, there will be little danger that their science will not be rendered subservient to agriculture, which will be their principal means of subsistence and wealth. Besides, we believe they all have mills, in most instances propelled by water-power, which will enable them at small expense to irrigate their domains, and propel various kinds of agricultural machinery with which they can easily be supplied by their own mechanics.—We perceive that they are commencing with attempts to supply themselves with the best of animals and fruits, and the most approved of farming utensils.

Mr. Brisbane, who is now spending some time in Europe as an agent for the Associationists in this country, and who is the founder of Association in this country, gives the following advice to his brethren here, who are commencing operations:

"Permit me to advise you to make, during the present year, all the preparations in your power—such as preparing brickyards, collecting building materials, planting nurseries of fruit-trees, obtaining as many different species and varieties of grains, vegetables, flowers, and animals, as possible, and all other objects necessary to the *material* organization of a Phalanx. While here, I shall be happy to procure such varieties of fruits, grains, &c., peculiar to France, and other parts of Europe, as may be desired and ordered.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Variety of Colors.

To the Editor:—Among the many beautiful and wonderful objects which we are accustomed to gaze upon, almost without taking note of them, as we walk forth upon this wide world of ours, the great variety of colors which we witness in things around us, is not one of the least delightful. We pass through the garden, and though it may be in humblest style,—for nature works just as delicately for the peasant as for the prince,—we behold "flowers of all hue," from the deepest and most gaudily colored, to the *snow white*, which we are told, shows the absence of all colors. The eye luxuriates over the rich paintings which spring up in all directions, the delicacy of whose touches, Solomon could not rival, in all his glory. We pass through the corn-field, and once in a while observe that nature has played one of her pranks, by stepping apparently out of her usual track, and producing a stalk which shows some striped leaves different from all else in view,—we witness the difference of color in the foliage of different trees and grasses,—and we look again at the birds which sing to us, or at those which prey upon our labors, or at those which are domesticated in our yards, and cannot avoid the question—How happens all this beauty and variety, and richness of coloring? And when the philosopher steps forward and undertakes to explain it all, we really find he does not know much more about it than ourselves. True, he may by a beautiful process decompose a ray of light, and talk to us very learnedly about it, but I have yet to meet the man, who could give any other reason why the "rose is red and the violet blue," than that it is their respective natures to be so.

In Maund's Botanic Garden for November last, I find the following remarks in relation to this subject; if they are considered worth their room, please give them a column in the Cabinet: S. P.

"In reference to the consideration of colors, we have usually found that the black soil of old gardens, rarely affords flowers with color either so deep or bright as fresh earth of redder tint. The rich deep-colored wall-flowers, sometimes called bleeding hearts, growing against a country cottage, may have met the admiration of many of our readers; and some may have proved that by transplanting them into town gardens, of black earth, they have become comparatively pale and ordinary colored. This, it is possible, since acids heighten the tint of many yellows and reds, may arise from the deficiency of oxide of iron in such soils. Liebig says, however, 'It must be ammonia—an alkali—which forms the red and blue coloring matters of flowers.'

"On no subject is human knowledge more defective, than that of the production and changes of colors. Several theories have been promulgated in different ages, but still none that has been generally accepted. Although astonishing advances in science have lately been made, still our knowledge on this head may well keep us humble minded.

"A few facts, proved by Dr. Lewis, may interest our readers more than speculation. Yellow flowers, unlike all others, communicate to water or to spirit of wine, durable yellow colors, not alterable, but in degree, by acids or by alkalies; the former only rendering them paler, and the latter rendering them deeper. Wool or silk, impregnated with a solution of alum or tartar, receives, on being boiled with the watery infusion or decoction, a durable yellow dye. A durable yellow lake is prepared, by precipitating with alum, an infusion of yellow flowers made in an alkaline ley. In some of the orange colored flowers, the yellow matter seems to be of the same kind as that of the pure yellow flower; but the red matter seems to be different from that of the pure red flowers. The yellow matter is extracted from these flowers by water; and the remaining red matter is extracted by spirit of wine, or by a weak solution of a fixed alkali, in water."

Flowers.

To the *ladies* of the creation, flowers are a boon beyond all price; and, if the *gentlemen knew* it, to *them*, through their wives. The lady who is fond of her garden, and delights in the cultivation of it, will not seek expensive pleasures abroad. Home is everything to her, and if her husband is wise enough to encourage her taste, he is a happy man. Women feel deeply little attentions; and, in all probability, there are few who would be bad wives, if they had kind, affectionate, well-judging husbands.—*Lady Vavasour's Tour.*

Agriculture is the art of raising crops; husbandry, the art of preserving and expending them.

The Flower Garden for September.

The attention of the amateur should be drawn to such parts of this department that will influence and enliven the appearance in the spring with flowers. The latter part of this month it will be necessary to prepare beds and borders for the reception of Tulips, Hyacinths, Crown Imperials, Crocus, and such bulbous roots as flower in the spring. Preparing the ground thus early, will give sufficient time for the ground to settle before planting. Carnations, Picotus, and Pinks, that were layered, should be taken off when rooted, and potted in three-inch pots, ready for winter protection. Chrysanthemums must be attended to, and if the weather be dry, water them all over the foliage often, to encourage their growth. Dahlias, this month, will be in perfection,—continue to tie them up, as the cool nights will make them grow rapidly, and bloom freely. Seeds of Pansies may be still sown to make strong flowering plants for the spring. This is a good time to divide the roots with success, in doing which do not use a knife; use your fingers, and let every part be provided with root fibres, which must be washed clean of the old soil before transplanting. Tuberose, Gladiolus, Amaryllas, and all similar bulbs planted in the open ground, should be taken up on the first appearance of frost. Seeds of bulbous roots should be planted. Box for edging may be planted in borders, and will strike root quickly. Canterbury Bell, Foxglove, and other perennials, may be planted where intended to flower, and if slightly protected in severe weather, will flower better. Sow Rocket Larkspur seeds; the plants raised from this sowing will stand the winter, and produce much better flowers than those sown in the spring; and so will any annual that can be kept through the winter. Still continue to divide double Scarlet Lychnis, and such other perennials as will bear dividing at the roots.

THE PARLOR.

Geraniums, stuck from cuttings, should be potted in two-inch pots without delay. Roses and Heliotropes, and all tender plants that were placed in the open air, should be potted this month; and be careful and not use large pots—you will find by using small ones, and repotting into larger early in the spring, your plants will do better; this will apply to most fibrous-rooted plants. Auriculas and Polyanthuses should be repotted; the latter be divided, if necessary. Lemon, Orange, and Myrtle, should be top-dressed before being brought into the house, which must be done the last of this month. Verbenas should be repotted, as well as all tender plants that will not stand out of doors through the winter. In potting plants, it should be observed, that succulent plants should have a dry and rather light soil, or the humidity of these plants, if placed in a strong or a moist soil, will be apt to cause them to rot, and become shrubby; the best soil is to be got from the common by skimming off the turf: you then come to what is termed maiden soil,—mix with this a small portion of old manure, and if necessary, a small portion of sand; this will make admirable compost for most plants. Observe to put broken rubbish, such as small stones or pieces of old flower-pots, at the bottom of the pot prior to filling with your composition, which is termed a *drainage*, to prevent any stagnant water remaining in the pot, to the detriment of your plants. T. WINTER.

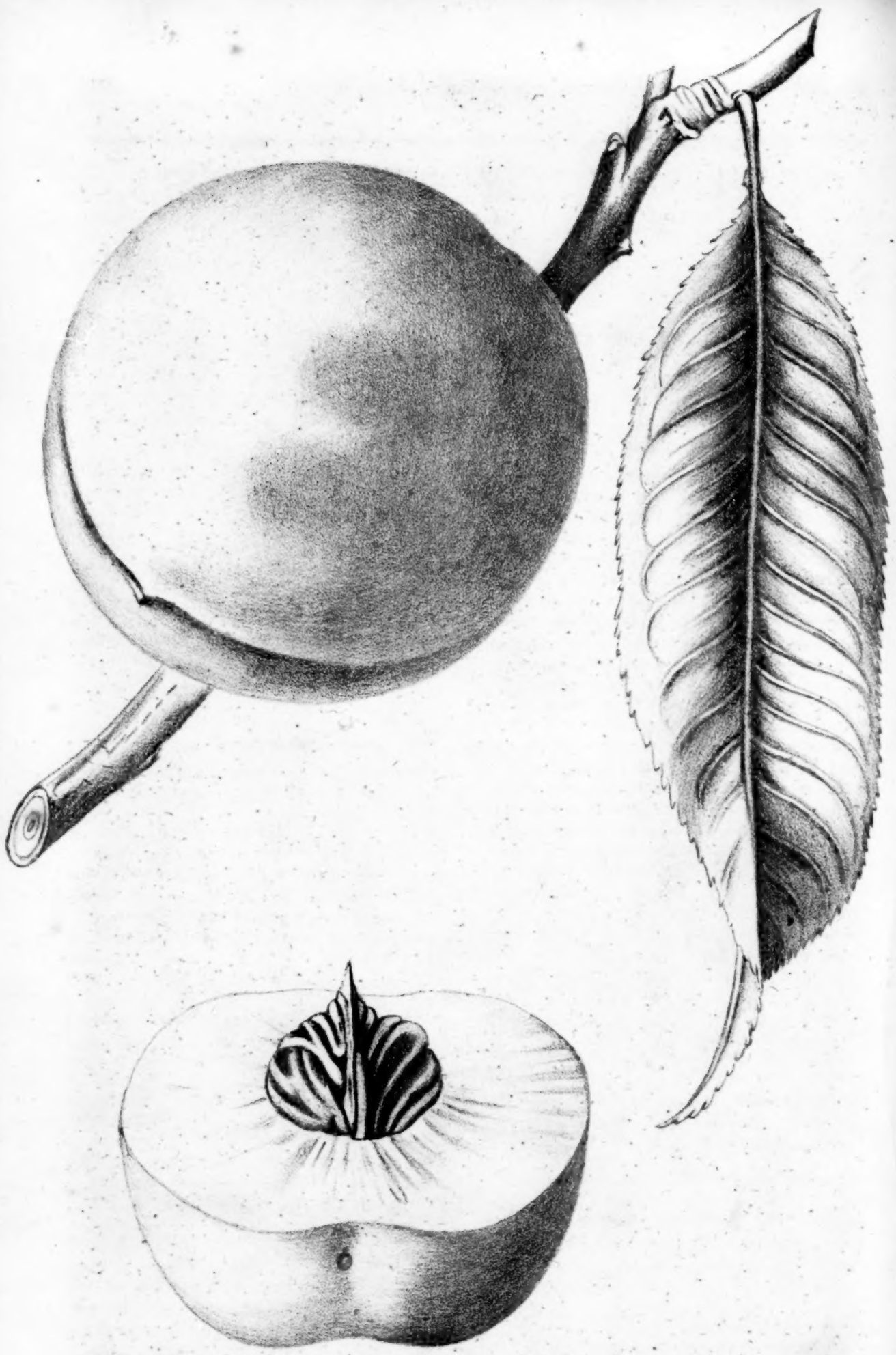
The Plums and Gooseberries.

On our way towards the Eastern cities, we passed through the charming and celebrated grounds of Mr. Longworth, in the heart of the populous city of Cincinnati. Next to his fine collection of cacti, we were most struck with his numerous plum trees, of various excellent sorts, all bending with perfect fruit. Not a puncture could be seen. These trees are all around the rear of the dwelling-house, and the whole space occupied by them is paved with brick laid in mortar as far out as the boughs extend. At a distance of eighty yards there were a number of plum trees without pavements, the fruit on which was all punctured by the curculio. The punctured plums from these trees had been suffered to lie under the trees, as is usually the case. The plums near the house were not only protected by the pavement, which leaves no hiding-place for the grubs, but were of course swept up daily and removed.

In the garden of the well known florist and nurseryman, Buist, in Philadelphia, we saw a number of plum trees of different varieties, all covered with fine unpunctured fruit. He said that, some years ago, all his plums were destroyed by the curculio every year. At length he had all the fallen plums picked up night and morning every day during the plum season. In a year or two the curculio had disappeared. Of course if any plums should at any time be punctured and fall, they would be immediately picked up and destroyed; but we saw no punctured ones.

Mr. Longworth's gooseberries are healthy, and bear well every year. The secret, we were told, consists simply in close trimming, and thorough manuring every year. The bushes are trained to a single stem.—*Louisville Journal.*

"How seldom it happens," said one friend to another, "that we find editors who are bred to the business." "Very," replied the other "and have *you* not remarked how seldom the business is *bread* to editors."



Hoffner's Seedling Peach.